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Title of the Invention: Powder cosmetic

[Claims]

[Claim 1] A powder cosmetic comprising (a) a hydrophobicized silicic anhydride having a surface area of not less than $60 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, (b) at least one kind selected from (b-1) a silicone type compound, (b-2) silicic anhydride, (b-3) a polysaccharide type polymer and (b-4) a cellulose type polymer, and (c) water, which is liquefied by friction of an application thereof.

[Claim 2] The powder cosmetic of claim 1 comprising the component (a) in an amount of 0.1 to 20% by weight.

[Claim 3] The powder cosmetic of claim 1 or 2 comprising the component (b) in an amount of 0.001 to 20% by weight.

[Claim 4] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 1 to 3 further comprising (d) a component unstable in the presence of water.

[Claim 5] The powder cosmetic of claim 4, wherein the component (d) is at least one kind selected from a whitener, an antiinflammatory, an antibacterial agent, a hormone, a vitamin, an enzyme, a clathrate compound, an antioxidant and a plant extract.

[Claim 6] The powder cosmetic of claim 4 or 5, wherein the component (d) is at least one kind selected from a hydroquinone derivative, kojic acid, L-ascorbic acid and its derivative,

pantothenyl ethyl ether, tranexamic acid and its derivative, a glycyrrhizic acid salt, resorcin, sulfur, salicylic acid, vitamin B₆ and its derivative, nicotinic acid and its derivative, trypsin, hyaluronidase, cyclodextrin and its derivative, thiotaurine, glutathione, a tea extract and a *Rosa roxburghii* extract.

[Claim 7] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 4 to 6 comprising the component (d) in an amount of 0.001 to 10% by weight.

[Claim 8] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 1 to 7 further comprising at least one kind selected from a lamé agent and a pearling agent.

[Claim 9] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 1 to 8 which is a T-zone powder cosmetic using, as the component (b), at least one kind selected from (b-1) a silicone type compound and (b-2) silicic anhydride, which is liquefied by friction of application thereof.

[Claim 10] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 4 to 9 which is a T-zone powder cosmetic comprising, as the component (d), at least one kind selected from vitamin B₆ and its derivative, cyclodextrin and its derivative, which is liquefied by friction of an application thereof.

[0007]

[Problem to Be Solved by the Invention] The present invention is made in consideration of the above described circumstances and has an object to provide a powder cosmetic which is liquefied by friction of an application thereof in use to bring about the properties of a skin lotion or a milky lotion in spite of a cosmetic in the form of a powder, can obtain an extremely good feeling of use and finishing without any squeaky feeling, excels in the long-term storage stability of products, and furthermore stably comprises these components even when a component unstable in the presence of water is incorporated thereinto and fully exhibits their functions.

[0026] The cellulose type polymer as the component (b-4) is

not particularly limited if it can be incorporated into cosmetics and includes, for example, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose and spherical cellulose.

[0081] (Example 3 and Comparative Example 3)

Powder compositions were prepared with the use of the compositions shown in the following Table 5. The usability of Example 3 and Comparative Example 3 (squeaky feeling) was evaluated by the above described testing method. Further, as the dimethylsilicone oil treated silicic anhydride (*) in Table 5, "Aerosil R202" (a product of Nippon Aerosil Co., Ltd., surface area: 100 m²/g) was used and as the cellulose type polymer (**), "Celluflow C25" (a product of Chisso Corporation) was used. The results are shown in Table 5.

[0082] Table 5

| | Example 3 | Comparative Example 3 |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Dimethylsilicone oil treated silicic anhydride (*) | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| (2) Cellulose type polymer(**) | 1.00 | - |
| (3) Resorcin | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| (4) 1,3-Butylene glycol | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| (5) Dynamite glycerin | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| (6) Citric acid | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| (7) Sodium citrate | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| (8) Antiseptic | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| (9) Purified water | the balance | the balance |
| Evaluation of Usability (squeaky feeling) | ◎ | × |

[0083] (Preparation Method)

(3) to (9) were mixed and dissolved. Into the resulting solution, (2) was dispersed, and thereafter the resulting dispersion was mixed with (1) and agitated and filled in a container.

[0084] As is clear from Table 5, the powder cosmetic of Example 3 did not give a squeaky feeling compared to Comparative Example 3 and exhibited extremely good usability.